STATEMENT IV.

Statement showing the number of original suits and execution cases in which the proceedings were stayed under Section 26 of the Debt Conciliation Act and the stage at which the proceedings were stayed in the Courts of the Munsiffs of Sagar, Madhugiri, Narasimharajapura, Mandya and Chikballapur from 1st July 1938 to 31st December 1939.

Name of Court.	Applications filed for stay of proceedings			Stage at which the proceedings are stayed					
				At the stage of					
	Original suits	Execution cases	Total	Issue of summons or notices	Evidence	Issue of arrest warrants	Issue of attachment warrant	Sale	At other stages
MUNSIFF'S COURT.									
1. Sagar ...	6	40	46	1	2	4	...	36	3
2. Madhugiri ...	5	21	26	...	...	...	...	13	13
3. Narasimharajapura ...	9	27	36	2	5	...	4	14	11
4. Mandya ...	27	22	49	*	...	...	...	...	...
5. Chikballapur ...	19	*	19	...	4	...	...	...	15
Total	66	110	176	3	11	4	4	63	42

*Information not furnished.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year ending 30th June 1939.

READ—

The report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year ending 30th June 1939, submitted by the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, with his letters No. G. 2. 4293-59 of 38-39, dated 27th December 1939, 9th January 1940 and 19th January 1940.

ORDER No. E. 3721-81—EDN. 40-39-7, DATED BANGALORE, THE 20TH MAY 1940.

Recorded:

The report which was due to Government on 15th October 1939 was received on 19th January 1940. Such delays should be avoided in future.

2. *Direction.*—Mr. Sultan Mohiyuddin, M.A., LL.B., M.Ed., officiated as Director of Public Instruction till 2nd January 1939 and Mr. E. G. McAlpine, M.A., Dip. Edn., V.D., J.P., resumed charge of the department from 3rd January 1939.

3. *Touring and Inspection.*— Mr. E. G. McAlpine toured for 47 days, visiting 128 institutions and offices in all the districts besides attending 62 meetings and conferences. Mr. Sultan Mohiyuddin, during the period he was in charge of the department, toured for 54 days, inspecting 295 institutions and offices, and attending 51 meetings and conferences.

The touring and inspection work of the Inspecting Officers of the department was on the whole satisfactory. Mr. D. Srinivasamurthy, Assistant Inspector, who was in charge of the City Range, Mysore, for 53 days did not inspect even one school and 60 out of 155 schools in this Range were left uninspected. This is not satisfactory. The number of Urdu Schools left uninspected in the Mysore District was also large.

4. *Statistics.*—The following table shows the total number of institutions and scholars as on 31st March 1939, classified according to management as compared with the figures of the previous year.

Kinds of institutions	1937-38		1938-39	
	No.	Scholars	No.	Scholars
		Rs.		Rs.
1. Government Institutions... ...	406	54,972	406	57,840
2. Institutions managed by the Local Bodies	4,832	224,763	4,842	2,27,449
3. Aided Institutions	1,688	55,096	1,717	56,429
4. Unaided Institutions	22	2,426	23	2,415
Total ...	6,948	337,257	6,988	3,44,133
Private ...	993	15,640	1,339	16,455
Grand Total ...	7,941	3,52,897	8,327	3,60,588

There was an increase in the number of both public and private institution, by 386 with an increase in the total strength by 7,691, pupils. On an averages there was one school for an area of 3·52 square miles and for every 771 persons of the total population. One out of every 2·67 of the population of school-going age was under instruction. The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population was 8·43 (8·31), that of girls to the total female population 2·67 (2·54) and that of boys and girls together to the total population 5·61 (5·5.). The percentage of pupils under instruction as well as the average monthly number on the rolls and the average daily attendance are steadily increasing.

The following statement shows the percentage of scholars in different grades of Public Institutions to the total number of scholars in those institutions.

Institution	Number of		Percentage of	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1. Colleges	3,469	242	1·32	0·30
2. High Schools	10,028	973	3·82	1·19
3. Middle Schools	41,658	7,096	15·86	8·71
4. Primary Schools	201,915	72,418	76·87	88·90
5. Special Schools	5,603	731	2·13	0·90
Total ...	262,673	81,460	100·00	100·00

5. *Expenditure.*— The total expenditure, both direct and indirect, on Public Instruction, including that on University education, amounted to Rs. 69,58,651 (Rs. 67,53,101) and was met from the several sources as noted below :—

Sources.	*Amount.*	*Percentage.*
	Rs.	
1. State Funds ...	54,20,076	... 77·89
2. Local Funds ...	6,07,686	... 8·73
3. Municipal Funds ...	86,827	... 1·25
4. Fees	6,24,616	... 8·98
5. All other sources ...	2,19,446	... 3·15
Total ...	69,58,651	... 100·00

The direct expenditure (*i.e.*, excluding the cost of direction, inspection, buildings, equipment and scholarships) amounted to Rs. 52,38,677 and the indirect expenditure to Rs. 7,19,974.

The total receipts under the Elementary Education Fund, inclusive of the Government grant and of the opening balance (but exclusive of the invested balances), amounted to Rs. 26,11,194 and the expenditure under this head was Rs. 22,86,456.

The average cost of education per head of the population was Rs. 1-1-4 (1-0-9), of which Re. 0-13-6 (0-13-2) was met from State Funds. A total expenditure of Rs. 2,53,132 was incurred on educational buildings and a sum of Rs. 35,376 was paid from State Funds by way of building and equipment grants to aided institutions. A sum of Rs. 1,26,237 was spent on equipment for all kinds of Government institutions.

6. *College Education.*—The provision for the study of the Sanskrit language and literature on traditional lines was continued as in the previous year, in three institutions of collegiate grade, *viz.*, the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, the Sanskrit College, Melkote, and the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore.

7. *Secondary Education.*—The number of High Schools for boys remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 34, but the strength increased from 9,762 to 10,185 pupils, including 157 (119) girls. Of the 34 High Schools, 18 were Government Institutions, 8 Municipal and 6 Aided and 2 Unaided ones. Additional sections were opened in some of the High Schools to meet the increased demand for seats and the need for additional teachers was met by readjustment of existing staff and by the appointment of additional hands. The total number of candidates registered for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination of 1939 was 3,789 and of these, 342 were candidates for supplementary certificates. Of the ordinary candidates, 3,391 were examined and 2,106 were declared passed, the percentage of passes being 62·1 (57). The University declared 1,293 of the 2,206 passed candidates as eligible for College courses of study, the percentage with reference to the number passed being 61·3 (57). Of the candidates for supplementary certificates, 335 sat for the examination and 259 of them (77·3 per cent) were declared eligible for admission to University Courses of study. The results in the Government High School, Tiptur, were not satisfactory, being only 30·9 per cent, as against an average of 60·6 per cent for Government institutions. The percentage of passes in the Aided and Municipal High Schools was higher than in the Government institutions, the average percentage being 71 and 64·8, respectively. The percentage of passed students declared eligible for College courses of study in the Government High Schools at Channapatna, Kolar and Tiptur and in the new High School, Visveswarapuram, Bangalore City, Mahajana High School, Mysore and Bowringpet Municipal High School was not satisfactory being less than 30. In fact, the percentage in the Government High School at Tiptur is as low as 10, as against an average of 38·8 per cent for the Government Institutions, which does not reflect much credit on the staff. It is reported that the general level of school work as a whole and the tone of school life were satisfactory. It is, however, brought to the notice of Government that equipment of these schools has not kept pace with the steady growth in the number of pupils in High Schools. The need in this behalf is to some extent being met by providing an additional sum of Rs. 5,000 in the budget for 1939-40.

8. *Middle School Education.*—On 31st March 1939, there were 313 schools for boys with 43,624 pupils, including 2,022 girls as against 310 such schools with 41,474 pupils in 1937-38. The disparity in the distribution of pupils in the several classes of the Middle Schools is not very marked and is showing a tendency to decrease.

There was a rise in the percentage of passes in the Middle School Examination of 1939. Out of 9,218 candidates registered for the examination, 9,072 were examined and 4,181 passed, giving a percentage of 46·1 (41·0).

The demand for new Middle Schools is growing from year to year. The existing institutions are in need of additional and better qualified staff, improved accommodation and equipment. These requirements cannot be adequately met unless additional sources of revenue are forthcoming. The Special Committee on Elementary Education have considered this question in all its aspects, and have recommended the levy of fees in Middle Schools at District and Taluk Headquarters, the proceeds being funded and set apart for improving the facilities for Middle School Education. The proposals are under the consideration of Government.

9. *Practical Instruction.*—There were 99 practical instruction classes attached to Middle Schools. The Central Adikarnataka Institute was reorganised by converting it into a Vocational Middle School with effect from 1938-39.

10. *Primary Education.*—The number of upper primary schools for boys on 31st March 1939 was 311, with a strength of 31,499 pupils as against 306 schools

with a strength of 30,544 pupils in the previous year. The number of lower primary schools rose from 5,613 to 5,651, and the number of pupils from 206,762 to 208,151. The increase in the number of schools was due mainly to the opening of Primary Schools on a grant-in-aid basis. There has been a decline in the percentage of passes in the Upper Primary Examination. Out of 3,229 candidates registered for the Upper Primary Examination, 3,147 were examined and 942 passed, giving a percentage of 29·9 (34·6). There were 73 (72) schools for the education of adults on 31st March 1939, with 2,078 (2,204) pupils.

The working of the School Boards was satifactory. The financial position of the Local Education Authorities, Shimoga and Kadur, still continues to be unsatisfactory.

11. *Special Schools.*—The working of the institutions for training of men teachers is reported to be satisfactory though the existing arrangements for such training seem to be capable of improvement. The rate at which teachers are trained is not keeping pace with the recruitment of such teachers and the proposals made in this respect for a suitable redistribution of the provision so as to increase the number trained are under consideration. On 31st March 1939, there were 17 (14) commercial schools with a strength of 1,056 (1,013) pupils. The results in Shorthand, both Junior and Senior, and in Typewriting Senior were bad in the Government Institute of Commerce and Accountancy.

The Government School for the deaf and the blind boys, Mysore, had a strength of 74 (65). The institution was visited by Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow.

The strength of the Municipal School for the deaf in Bangalore was 23.

12. *Women's Education.*—The number of High Schools for girls rose from 8 to 9 with an increase in the number of pupils from 707 to 816. In addition there were 157 (119) girls studying in Boys' High Schools. The number of Middle Schools for girls rose from 41 to 44 with a corresponding increase in the total strength by 573. The number of separate schools for girls was 529 (533) with a strength of 41,281 (39,501). In addition, there were 42,123 girls reading in boys' schools. The total number of girls under instruction was 81,484 (77,671). The slight fall in the number of girls' schools is reported to be due to the amalgamation of girls' schools with boys' schools of the Primary Grade.

One hundred and sixty-three girls passed the S. S. L. C. Examination, and of these, 103 were declared eligible for College courses of study. Three hundred and sixty-five girls passed the Middle School Examination, and 196 the Vernacular Upper Primary Examination. The results in the latter examination were not satisfactory, the percentage of passes being only 28·7. The Bhagini Seva Samaja, Mysore, did commendable work in the sphere of education of adult women by providing courses of instruction in both literary and vocational subjects.

The total expenditure on women's education, including University education, was Rs. 8,04,802 as against Rs. 7,34,792 in the previous year.

13. *Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.*—The total number of schools for Europeans and Anglo-Indians remained the same, *viz.*, four and their strength increased from 350 to 363.

14. *Education of Muslims.*—The number of separate schools for Muslim boys and girls rose from 905 to 919, and their strength from 38,882 to 39,840. Besides, there were 7,279 Muslim pupils reading in other schools. The percentage of Muslim pupils at school to the total population of school-going age, calculated at 15 per cent of the total Muslim population, was 84·89 as against 83·04 in 1937-38. The number of Urdu Middle Schools for girls was 7 with 678 pupils, and of Primary Girls' Schools 208 with a strength of 10,902 pupils.

The total expenditure incurred by Government on institutions maintained exclusively for the pupils of the Muslim community was Rs. 6,16,550 (Rs. 5,92,359), the direct expenditure incurred on such institutions being 14 per cent of the expenditure on all such institutions.

15. *Freeships and Scholarships.*—The total amount provided for scholarships, excluding that in the University, was Rs. 1,33,800. Out of 10,876 students in High School classes, 1,288 students enjoyed full fee concessions on account of their being either recipients of scholarships or being exempted from the payment of fees, as belonging to certain specified communities. Besides, 775 students of certain

specified communities were exempted from payment of half the fees. In addition, 278 free studentships and 2,710 half-free studentships were granted to pupils other than scholarship holders in the High School Classes.

16. *Education of the Depressed Classes.*—There were 434 separate schools for the education of the Depressed Classes with a total strength of 9,114. The decrease in the number of schools and pupils as compared with the previous year is due to the amalgamation of some of the schools with general schools. There were 11,875 pupils of the Depressed Classes in general schools. The Adikarnataka and Adidravida pupils who were successful in the S. S. L. C., Middle School, and Upper Primary Examinations numbered 79, 145 and 28, respectively.

The number of hostels and boarding homes intended for Depressed Classes was 27 with a strength of 1,039.

The Adikarnataka Girls' Middle School, Bangalore, had a strength of 34 (26), of which 20 pupils had taken weaving as their optional subject.

17. *Libraries.*—The number of libraries aided by the department was 22 as against 21 in the previous year. The public libraries at Bangalore and Mysore continued to be popular and their usefulness to the reading public is steadily increasing.

18. *Hostels.*—The number of hostels and boarding homes increased from 110 to 111.

19. *Scout Movement.*—The total membership of the movement was 11,917. His Highness the Chief Scout was graciously pleased to preside on the last day of the Eighth State Scout Rally held at Chitaldrug and distributed the awards to the prize winners. The buildings and grounds at Arehalli-Guddahalli near Dodballapur were handed over by Government to the Boy Scouts for a period of five years, for use as a Central Training Camp. Sixteen training camps are reported to have been held during the year. A scheme calculated to ensure the rapid development and to increase the efficiency of the scout movement was sanctioned in April 1939 and consequently the Government grant to the movement was increased from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000 for 1939-40 to Rs. 35,000 for 1940-41, and Rs. 40,000 from 1941-42 and onwards.

20. *The Girl Guide Movement.*—The progress of the movement in all the districts is reported to be satisfactory.

21. *Physical Education.*— The extra curricular activities in schools on the sports side were generally satisfactory.

22 *Medical Inspection.*—Medical inspection of boys was conducted in Colleges and Schools in the two cities and in 16 other municipal areas. Inspection of girls was confined to the three Government Girls' High Schools. The number of pupils examined during the year was 24,764.

23. *General.*—There were 15 benefactions ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 for various purposes connected with education during the year.

Their Excellencies the Marquis and the Marchioness of Linlithgow paid a visit to the Boy Scout Headquarters and also to the Girl Guide Headquarters on 13th January 1939.

The Director of Public Instruction has emphasised the need for the revision of the territorial jurisdiction of the inspecting staff, so as to secure equitable distribution of work and administrative efficiency. He has also stressed the necessity for reorganising the vocational instruction given at present in some of the Middle Schools, so that the object with which such instruction is provided for may be more fully realised. He has further referred to the need for improving the quality of the staff recruited to teach English both in High and Middle Schools. These matters will receive due consideration when definite proposals are received from the department. The Special Committee constituted to study the working of the Elementary Education Act and examining the several problems connected with the expansion of Primary Education in the State in all their bearings have since submitted their final report and the proposals contained therein are under consideration of the Government.

The work of the department during the year was satisfactory.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.